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PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE—S—The Great Metropolis STANDARD THEATRE-8-Hands Across the Sea. STAR THEATRE-8-Shena UNION SQUARE S-Love and Liberty.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE S-Paola.

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## New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1889.

## TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The latest totals of the French elections show that the Republicans have elected 158 members; the Opposition 89; the Boulangists claim the General's election from Montmartre. Wilkie Collins, the novelist, is dead. = The stevedores at the East India docks have again gone out on strike.

Domestic .- Delegates to the Republican State Convention and to the meeting of the Republican State League gathered at Saratoga, ==== There were heavy frosts in Vermont and Northern New-York; heavy snow fell on Mount Washington. General Mahone opened the campaign in Virginia, = Nelson won the \$10,000 trotting race for stallions at Boston. = Emancipation Day was celebrated at Boston, Springfield and elsewhere. = A factional controversy began in Baltimore among the Democrats. === A murderer was arrested by Indians in Wisconsin. == In the Cronin case, at Chicago, Kunze, one of the prisoners, startled the Court by inquiring manage to prevent this element from obtainwas not released.

City and Suburban .- An Austrian embezzler was eleverly captured by a United States Deputy Marshal. = Colonel Gouverneur Carr, of The Tribune city staff, died. .... Brooklyn was defeated by the Columbus nine after a foolish wrangle, = Winners at Gravesend: Lady Margaret, Pontiac, Huntress, Taviston, Senorita, Kenwood and Caliente. \_\_\_\_ The last witness in the Ives trial testified. - Henry R. Towne, of the World's Fair Committee on Site, urged the necessity of an immediate subscription list. The publishing house of Belford, Charke & Co. was seized by the sheriff. - Miss McCormick, organist of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, fell dead in the street. = Stocks slightly more active, but in spite of a final rally the

closing showed irregular variations, The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Warmer and fair, followed by cloudiness and possibly rain, Temperature yesterday: Highest, 67 degrees; lowest, 52; average, 59 3-8.

This is the first day for registration in Brooklyn. Every citizen who can do so should so put himself beyond the reach of contingencies that may arise later. The hours in Brooklyn are from 7 to 10 o'clock in the morning and from 3 to 10 in the afternoon and evening. As the local issues are of uncommon importance, there ought to be a large registration and a full vote.

The Park Commissioners cannot do a wiser thing than to adopt the resolution presented at their meeting yesterday earnestly protesting against the use of any part of Central Park as a site for the World's Fair. Without doubt the resolution would have been passed immediately upon its presentation had it not been that the meeting was called for a specific purpose and all business apart from that was out of order. All the Commissioners are hostile to the invasion of the Park for this purpose, and the emphatic expression of their wellgrounded opposition will carry much weight.

Our dispatches from Saratoga show that prominent delegates to the Republican Convention are insistent that the platform shall take a firm and advanced stand on the question of liquor legislation. As a matter of course, course, a considerable amount of enthusiasm there will be no step backward. The Republican party is committed unreservedly to high license as the wisest method of restricting the liquor traffic and curtailing the evils which it have been at least as self-contained as that of breeds. If it were not, it would be forced to New-York has shown itself to be on similar take this position by the course of Governor occasions. On the whole, the proceedings of Hill and by the Democratic appeal to the opponents of "inequitable and oppressive sumptuary legislation." The only hope for excise reform lies in the Republican party, and that party will not fall short of the expectations which it has aroused.

Evidence of undoubted importance as bearing upon the fate of Charles Giblin was brought out yesterday. Giblin was lately under sentence of death, but was respited by the Govsrnor for sixty days for the reason that new syidence in the case had been discovered. The new evidence is nothing less than that one of the witnesses, whose testimony probably contributed largely to the verdict rendered, committed perjury. The pistol with which the mitted perjury. The pistol with which the fatal shot was fired, it now appears, was not pent, will be returned to power in somewhat most careless observer knows. are not usually its sides and beyond, until now it is probable.

Giblin's, but was picked up from the floor by him during the quarrel and used in self-defence. Giblin's own account of the affair is thus confirmed. The perjury of the woman who swore falsely on the trial nearly proved of various Republican factions into one homofatal to the alleged murderer. With perjury of such a base and aggravated sort the law ought to deal with special severity.

The second annual convention of the State Saratoga to-day. There promises to be a large be scarcely a better work achieved for the League of Republican Clubs is to take place at and enthusiastic attendance, for the Repub- stability of Government in France than the lican Club idea has taken deep root, and the abolition of minor political lines and the diclubs throughout the country have become an important factor in the party's work and influence. The State League is under the necessity of electing a new president, Mr. Hefford an active canvass of the most available men is in progress. Another important matter that will come before the League will be the election of delegates to the National Convention. which is to be held in Tennessee on March 4 next. While the League is in session to-day it can exchange greetings with the Pennsylvania League, whose convention will be held simultaneously in Pittsburg.

THE REPUBLICANS AT SARATOGA. The State Convention of New-York Republicans, which meets at Saratoga to-morrow. ought to be able to nominate a ticket which will win in November. Nor in affirming this do we underestimate the strength of our opponents. The Democracy at present controls the executive offices which are to be filled; it has carried the State for several successive years; it is under the leadership of David B. Hill, a politician, alike adroit and unscrupulous, who will not hesitate to employ all the power and patronage of his office to promote his party's canvass; it can count upon the support of the rum power and a big rum power corruption fund. But to recognize all this is by no means to warrant the assertion that the Democrats are invulnerable. Far from it. Indeed, it is strange if the intelligent voters

have not had enough of Hillism by this time. What has the Democratic party accomplished under Hill's leadership, upon which it is prepared to go to the people this fall? Look at his own record. The simple fact that he has come to be known as "whiskey's Governor" is a sufficient commentary upon the prevailing spirit of his administration. He has most at heart, steadily catering to the worst influences. Look at the record of the Demoeratic legislative minority. Democratic lawmakers have been so many stumbling-blocks in the path of such wholesome and necessary legislation as that relating to the ballot and to high license. Like Hill they have been the slaves of the saloons and the bosses. Look at The two most important of these, the Controller and the Attorney-General, have performed they avow, and one old policy, which it is needtheir duties in so unsatisfactory a manner that even Democrats are protesting against their renomination on the ground that they have become too heavy a load for the party to carry. In a word, representatives of the Democracy have been tried and found wanting in all three departments of government. The more the voters examine the Democratic record the better it will be for the other side.

And so, we repeat, the Saratoga Convention ought to name the winning ticket. The aim of most electors, whatever their political bias, is so to vote as to secure good and progressive government. These men must have become convinced that it is useless to look for practical reform under a party which Hill dominates. Hence Republicans have a right to expect that in the approaching campaign they will have the assistance of that large number of reputable Democrats who said amen when Hill was hissed at the Cleveland dinner. The Governor may of office and the honest men of the land, to wit. ing a hearing at the Democratic Convention. | County Democracy, the Solid South, the liquorbox. That the Republicans will poll their full vote in November is attested by the fact that to-day finds them united and earnest. Unlike their friends the enemy, they have a record which makes the best of campaign documents. The Republican majority at Albany has been faithful to its trusts. It has pursued a wise and generous canal policy. It has solved the prison problem in a manner which protects the public interests and keeps the convicts at work without doing injustice to free labor. It has fostered our common-school system and provided for the compulsory education of truants. It has met the best expectations of the levelheaded friends of temperance. It has passed a good political Ballot-Reform measure. It has been neither niggardly nor extravagant in its appropriation of the public money.

The Republican Convention may well take a hopeful view of the situation. Let it go ahead and place a strong and popular ticket in the field and adopt a platform in which the improve the earliest opportunity to register and party principles shall find adequate expression. The time is ripe for a Republican restoration at the State capital.

> THE RESULT IN-FRANCE. Government by the people is vindicated in

France. That is the conspicuous fact apparent amid the uncertainties of the yet unfinished electoral campaign. Mercurial and impulsive as they are in temperament, and exciting as are the circumstances by which they are surrounded, the French people have in the present instance conducted themselves with a steadiness of nerve and deliberation of judgment that must command universal admiration. It was remarked beforehand that public interest in the campaign, though doubtless deep and earnest, was singularly undemonstrative. The voters were thinking rather than shouting. The same condition was also observed on the day of the election. Order prevailed, Men thronged the polling-places at an early hour, quiet and self-possessed, their minds evidently made up in advance as to how they would vote. They deposited their ballots in the urns without talk, and then went home to await the announcement of the result. There was, of and excitement in the evening when the returns were being made public, but from the cabled reports the Parisian populace seems to the day were strongly marked with a seriousness of purpose befitting a great nation's performance of such an exalted function. The counting of the votes reveals a result

entirely in harmony with the means through which it was attained. Those prognosticators who expected some "tidal wave," some revolutionary surprises, are utterly disappointed. The electors of France have not been stampeded. The final result is, of course, still in some doubt. But enough is known to assure us that the new Chamber, however it may be composed, will have been chosen, not only freely and fairly, but thoughtfully. It will

which gives cause for great satisfaction. Better still will it be if it shall appear, as is probable, that there has been a welding together geneous and harmonious party. It has been a serious misfortune for France in the past that the multiplicity of "groups" in the Chamber has often compelled the Government to depend for support upon coalitions and alliances, instead of a single majority party. There could vision of the electorate and the Chamber into two great parties-a united Government and a united Opposition.

The great number of second elections to be feeling unable to retain the office longer, and held postpones for a time a close estimate of the exact composition of the new Chamber. But it is safe to expect that the decided lead already secured by the Republicans will be increased rather than diminished. The prestige of success in the first contest materially aids a party in the second polling. Delay, moreover, has a conservative effect favorable to the maintenance of the present order of things. A revolution to succeed must be carried through with a rush. Check it, and give the people time for further serious thought, and its chances are destroyed. The Boulangists may form a considerable group in the new Chamber, and may be able to make their power to some degree effective in legislation. But the General's hope of "sweeping the country" must be indefinitely deferred. Nor is there any reason to suppose that even a grand coalition of Boulangists, Royalists, Imperialists and Clericals will be able to control the Chamber. There will doubtless be in that body a substantial majority of Republicans who, however divided they may be on minor points, will stand as one man in support of M. Carnot's Government and the present Constitution. The existing regime in France has already enjoyed a longer lease of life than any other for a hundred years, and self at this late day. The statute of limitations it is an event of happy omen that on the very anniversary of the proclamation of the First Republic it should have secured a renewal of that lease in such emphatic terms and in such a dignified and worthy manner.

FELLING FOR A POLICY. Ever since the phenomenal success of its great 'tariff-reform' act of last November the extraordinary combination called the Democratic fought all the reforms which the people have party has shown by unmistakable signs that it was going through its usual process of sloughing its policy. This peculiar yet strictly natural process has caused many close observers to think that the Democratic party has no policy. But it has. Was it not a good Democrat who, when asked, under pressing conditions, about 1861, whether he favored "One Country, One Constitution, One Flag and One Destiny, the record of the Democratic State officials. softly replied: "At least one"? They have at least one new policy every four years, which less to avow. In the same way many have been heard to declare that there is no Democratic party, but that only proves that these simpleminded persons have been unable to conceive the idea of a "party" made up of a number of factions and fractions not united, and never able to unite, on a single affirmative proposition. Yet there is always a Democratic party on election day; and there is always a big band wagon with a brand new coat of paint and very loud band, for the foolish of all ages to admire

and follow. Last November saw the result of the novel attempt to prove that the tail could wag the dog if it only went about it with enough vigor. Now it seems likely to be the dog's turn to wag the tail. "Get together" has been the cry, and they have been getting together, all these incongruous elements, agreed upon nothing except the wish that the wicked Republicans were out dealer, who cannot abide a "sumptuary law, the temperance masker, who will have a sumptuary law, the sham tariff reformer and the real free trader can all "get together." And it is the only thing they have "got together" on since 1856, when they rallied round Mr. James Buchanan and the right to make Mave States out of the Territories, although they came pretty near it in 1864, on the declaration that The War is a failure."

And what is the new policy to be this time? Obstruction, of course. But in what form? One section is to go on howling tariff reform, while the rest of the party try to make tariff reform or any other reform impossible. Find a crack, say the leaders, and make a split among the Protectionists wherever you think you can: nourish discontent everywhere; attack the pensions; abuse the G. A. R.; talk ruin; ignore the fact that for thirty-three years we have opposed every measure by which the country has been maintained and its prosperity so advanced as to challenge the admiration of all the world, and make everybody believe that these wicked Republicans are driving straight to destruction.

If the Machiavelian leaders who have been conducting the great autumnal "round-up" could have voiced their various counsels into the phonograph, this is what the waxen cylinder would have unwound for us. It is a fine policy. Indeed, it has only one defect, and this it shares with every obstructive policy since the world began. It will not work.

IS IT "THE EQUINOCTIAL?" The storm which came in from the Gulf of Mexico yesterday, and threatens to make mischief on the Atlantic Coast to-day and to-morrow, is another candidate for distinction as this au tumn's "equinoctial." By many people who live in New-Jersey and on Long Island, this honor was accorded without hesitation to the terrific visitor of a fortnight ago, although it did not exhibit itself inland to any great extent. But in the Lake Region, Northern New-York, New-England and Canada' still other weather disturbances within the last ten days have, no doubt, been looked at as the most worthy claimant for the title. And there's no telling how many more may enter the lists before the books close. Thus, anew, arises that perennially self-asserting and much-mooted question. Is there such a thing as an equinoctial storm," anyhow?

With equal truthfulness, the answer "yes" and no" may be rendered to this query, according to the precise use of the term. If it is intended to imply, by this phrase, that some special commotion is created in the earth's atmosphere by the sun's crossing the equator, and that the effects of this phenomenon are felt within two or three days, then an emphatic negative is called for. Careful scrutiny of weather records shows that no violent disturbance is any more to be expected at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes than at any other time in March and September. Any such coincidences are purely accidental.

But there are two periods of several weeks, in which the respective equinoxes occur, when bad weather may be looked for on almost any day, and perhaps a series of severe storms may occur therein. Any one of them may be called an 'equinoctial"; but is would not be correct to specify one as "the" equinoctial. In winter the great cyclonic whirls in the earth's aerial en-

In each case we are apt to be taken, neverthe- of all. less, somewhat unawares; just as is the idler on an ocean beach by the occasional billow that rushes up the sand much further than its fellows, with either a receding or an advancing tide. In this sense, it is proper to call almost any storm between February and May and between August and November an "equinoctial." The name is applicable both to disturbances which travel across the continents, having originated in high latitudes, and to ocean-born tropical hurricanes, which are peculiar to either spring or autumn, or to both seasons. The famous Samoan cyclone visited the little island Kingdom on March 14-15. The typical West India storms rarely develop before August, though sometimes in June or May; and usually we see the last of them by or before November. At least four of these have approached or assaulted the coast line between Galveston and Cape Cod within the last five weeks, and each one, like one or two of our recent Lake storms, may with propriety be called an "equinoctial."

TOO LATE, MISS BROWN, Now that the friends and admirers of Christopher Columbus have gone to work to take formal notice of the 400th anniversary of his discovery of America, up start the partisans of Leif Erikson with objections. They protest that it is a shame to honor Columbus rather than Erikson. They demand that Erikson be named the discoverer of this country-all others counterfeit. Miss Marie Prown in particular is in a state of mind. It is pretty clear that nothing would induce her to attend our World's Fair in 1892, for she does not hesitate to denounce the proposition thus to honor Columbus as an outrage.

Too late, Miss Brown. Suppose Erikson did cut in ahead of John Cabot, Columbus and the rest, what of it? He cannot vietual a boom for himruns against him. If he ever had any rights in the premises, he has lost them by excessive procrastination. If he felt that he was fairly entitled to have this continent named after him, and to have New-Yorkers perspire in their efforts to fix upon the site of an exposition to his memory, why did he not come out in a card and say so half a thousand years ago? Where has he been all this time? If he placed himself in the hands of his friends as soon as he came in from discovering the Western Hemisphere, what have his friends been doing? Oh, no, Miss Brown, it really will not do, not in 1892-some other year perhaps. That coming World's Fair is to be given in favor of Columbus. He may not have been "the" disoverer of our beloved country, but he was "a" discoverer of it, and up to date he has been the most popular of the navigators who were early on the ground. The band will please play "Hail, Columbia, happy land," Just now we are not iscussing the question, Was or was not Erikson centuries ahead of Columbus in achieving what he achieved? There are documents which seem to substantiate Erikson's claims. But documents are cheap-anybody can produce documents to prove anything. We simply desire to submit these questions to Miss Brown and those whom she represents. Is it likely that a man who had not energy and pluck enough in his make-up to prevent rival navigators from appropriating his laurels had any laurels to appropriate? If Erikson really was the genuine, hard-working, practical discoverer that his partisans represent him, would he not necessarily have been made of stuff so stern that none coming after him would have presumed to dispute his claims? The documents may be all right, but on the assumption that his character was consistent with itself, things look bad for him.

Central Park is not a patch-work but a unity, and the key-note of it all is the north meadow with its framework. If the site for the Fair be selected entirely outside the limits of the Park, we shall at least have one superb exhibit to show to the world. It is acknowledged by competent authorities that the most beauiful piece of consistent landscape art now in existence is that tract in the heart of this great city which it is posed to descoil

It is pleasant to see a fine old Democratic newspaper stop kissing its hands at the saloons long enough to extend its hospitalities to a Prohibition brother. Behold "The Rochester Union" throwing open its columns to Prohibitionist Hough to enable that gentleman to insert in them a long letter devoted to vindicating General Fisk. It is such spectacles as this that make politics just too sweet for anything.

A Tammany "leader" has "gone for" a County Democrat so energetically that the latter is suffering from a broken jaw and various other physical injuries. It is not surprising that this should happen now that Henry D. Purroy is once more in the Tammany fold. Mr. Purroy, it will be remembered, went up to Nyack to attend a po litical convention away back in October, 1877, and on that occasion he got so overcome by his feelings that he arose and broke the jaw of a delegate named Jones, a resident of the peaceful hamlet of Nyack. Now, mark the force of example. Ex-Alderman Barker no doubt has patterned his conduct after that of Purroy. It is a heavy load for Purroy to carry, but we do not see how he can evade the responsibility.

And now one of those grasping English syndicates is said to be after the leather interests of Newark. We violate no confidence in stating that these syndicates not only want the earth, but yearn to obtain a controlling interest in the entire solar system.

The world moves. Not long ago a man was actually haled before a police court and punished for stealing an umbrella-the incident demonstrating by due process of law that an umbrella is property, and recognized as such by the courts. Last week one of the police courts had to deal with a case of felonious assault, growing out of the circumstance that one citizen accidentally struck another with an umbrella "which he was carrying under his right arm." It is not so stated. but undoubtedly it is true, that the umbrella was held at right angles to the carrier's body; in which case there was ample justification for a moderately felonious assault. It is to be hoped that the Police Justice who has to act in the case will make clear the enormity of the offence of carrying an umbrella in the manner described.

The British armored cruising frigate Sultan, which sank after striking on the rocks off the coast of Malta on March 11, and was abandoned by the Board of Admiralty, was stricken from the Navy Register issued recently. But now that a Genoese salvage company has succeeded in raising and taking her to Valetta, at a cost of only onefifth of the 50,000 pounds offered by the English Government for raising her, the Board of Admiralty have recognized her as again a part of the navy and have ordered officers to duty upon her.

Leon Abbett promises that he will "clearly present to the people (of New-Jersey) in this canvass the principles of the (Democratic) party." The Democrats in the New-Jersey Legislature last winter showed such an utter lack of principle that there would seem to be need of Mr. Abbett's most vigorous efforts to convince the people that any principles whatever are left in the party.

The importance of preserving the Park entirely for the use of the people who own it in-

greater force than in the old Chamber; a result gradual, but abrupt and irregular. Hence, often that at least as many people approach it from the THE WORLD OF LONDON. after hints of vernal warmth and calm toward north as from the south. If there ever was the close of winter, we get a brief renewal of reason to suppose that most of the visitors did boreal blasts and aqueous downpour; while, again, not find enjoyment in the upper end of it, any ere hibernal tempests fairly attain their normal such supposition would be absurd to-day, and ascendency, we have learned to anticitate a few yet it is proposed to invade that part which, re furious, even terrible, forerunners of the change. garding the future, is the most important part

PERSONAL.

Mr. Calvin Fairbank, the veteran Abelitionist, of Angelica, N. Y., will lecture this winter on "Experiences with Slavery." Few living man have had more thrilling experiences with that sum of all iniquities and its "chivalrous" upholders than he.

Mr. Cockle, of "anti-bilious pill" fame, in England, has written a grand opera, and will produce it in London in a few days.

Mr. Hubert Herkomer has been at work on his house at Bushey, for five years, and it will take five years more to finish it. He is making it a work of act, for art's sake.

Mr. M. M. Estee, a delegate to the International American Congress which meets next month, was entertained at a complimentary banquet the other evening in San Francisco, Senator Stanford, Representative Morrow and Governor Waterman being among his hosts.

Mrs. Mona Caird, who started the "Is Marriage a Failure ?" business, has been studying Buddhism.

Senator and Mrs. Stanford have been visiting their old home at Sacramento, Cal., for the first time in several years.

Queen Louise of Denmark has just celebrated her seventy-second birthday anniversary "The Catholic News" received the following news by

cable from its correspondent at Rome yesterday: "The Right Rev. Mgr. O'Connell, rector of the American College, left to-day for America. He brings an important Papal letter regarding the centennial of the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy in the United

THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

· LOVE AND LIBERTY."

A war play left the stage of the Union Square Theatre on Saturday night, and last evening another war play took its place. But this time it was a play of the Franco-Prussian war, an adaptation by T. Malcolm Watson, called "Love and Liberty," and the leading part was played by Miss Helen Barry. The part is that of Adrienne D'Angler, a German woman, the wife of Henry D'Angier, a French marquis and an officer of the French Army, When war is declared the husband is intrusted with dispatches for his colonel, and they are stolen by his wife's father, For losing them the young officer is sentenced to death, but escapes and enters the army as a private, to show his devotion to his country and for his mistake. Adrienne remains loyal to her hus band in spite of the urgings of her father to come back to him and her country. She follows the army to be near the marquis, whose secret she knows, and the colonel who has condemned him to death seeks her hand in marriage. The wife disguises herself in order to meet her husband and is detected by the colo-To save herself from betrayal and her father, who has by this time been captured as a spy, from death, she promises to marry the colonel, as a means of gaining time. The marquis, who hears his wife's promise and does not understand it, becomes enraged and oversteps the proper bounds of his place as a co soldier, and is put under acrest. His real name and that of his wife, as well as her relationship to the German spy, then become known to the general in command. When the complication of affairs is at its worst the spy is shot while trying to escape, and before he dies he shows proofs that the colonel is a traitor. Proofs that the young marquis is not a traitor are also ready, and the end is a happy one, though rather traito from the death of the spy, which is a little overdrawn. A lighter love element, in contrast with the strong conflict of passions in the wife and daughter, is furnished by the sister of Adrienne and a young French officer.

The play increases steadily in strength and dramatic interest from the beginning to the last curtain, and the same may be said of Miss lisary's acting. She showed signs of nervousness in the first act, but these gradually disappeared, and her work was much better and often extremely effective. The scene in which she begged the general for the life of her father, and that in which, in the presence of and that of his wife, as well as her relatiouship to

of her father, and that in which, in the her husband, she accepted the colonel's her hisband, she accepted the coloner's oner of mar-riage, were perhaps the best of all. Clarence Han-dyside, as the Marquis; Raiph Delmore, as the father and the spy; W. B. Arnold, as Dr. Flandrin, who does his best for everybody, and Miss Amy Bushy, as the sister of Adrieune, all did good work, and Walter Fletcher deserves mention for a clever bit of acting and singing as an Irish seegeant. The other actors were Franz Reinan, Henry Holland. and Walter Fletcher deserves mention for a cae-er-bit of acting and singing as an Irish sergeant. The other actors were Franz Reinan, Henry Holland, Victor Harmond, Owen Netl, Emmons Hall, William Vernes, Henry Reynolds and Miss Stella de Lorez.

A HOYT FARCE AT THE BLIOU

Charles H. Hoyt's familiar farce, "A Hole in the was put on at the Rijou Theatre last evening for a stay of a formight. This piece is well known to that part of the public which finds diversion in Mr. Hoyt's whimsicalities. The house active movement the oddities of the Miss Kart Hart is possessed of agility as astonishing as her skirts are scanty. She gave so complete and as her skirts are scanty. She gave so complete and exhaustive an exhibition of gymnastic dancing that only flashing somersaulis seemed lacking to fill out the extensive circle of her gyrations. But Miss Hart is comely, graceful, and filled from the tips of her nimble little toes to the top of her neat little head with snap and dash, so she pleases tired eyes and keeps people awake. A deliciously fascinating little creature is Miss Alice Evanswho took the part of a telegraph girl. She has eyes that it would be hard to match in an afternoon's who took the part of a telegraph git. See has yet that it would be hard to match in an afternoon' stroll in Broadway or Fifth ave., and a face an form as nently turned as the lovely image of nymph on a perfect antique gem. And Miss Evans aithough not a high kicker like Miss Hart, can dare very agreeably, too. The men in the cast were suit

THE BEGGAR STUDENT AT THE AMBERG THEATRE.

The performance of "The Beggar Student" at Amberg's Theatre last night was not characterized by great beauties nor by any especially noticeable deects. The whole was a smooth, well-balanced piece of work, and, everything considered, highly acceptable. Carl Streitmann easily won the largest share of applause. His voice was heard to rather better adplause. His voice was heard to rather better advantage than on the night of his first appearance here, as he was not suffering from the trepidation natural to any initial performance in a strange land. Fraculein Gusti Zimmermann also made her second appearance before a New-York audionce and also won liberal applause, as did Fraculein Englaender, a soutrette, whose voice was heard to best advantage in the duet with Herr Simmhold in the second act. Herr Friese, sr., had been expected to appear as oberst Ollendorf, but he was ill and his son creditably filled his place. The rest of the cast was uniformly good. To-night "Hans Fourchambault" will be sung.

"LATER ON" AT THE FOURTEENTH STREET. It was a large and well-pleased audience that listened last evening to Hallen and Hart's company in a play called "Later On," which has already been seen in the city, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. seen in the city, at the Fourierant Street leasts. Though the play is familiar many of the songs are new. They were budly applicated and frequent encores were required. Miss Annie Lewis shave it the favor of her listeners with Hallen and Hart, and the other performers were Miss Mollie Fuller, Miss Josephine Hali, Miss Flora Zanfretta, Miss Little Maeel, Miss Virginia Earl, Miss Jenette Begeard, Miss Josle Sadler, Camille Cleveland, John T. Kelly, Robert Broderick and C. T. Vincent.

"SWEET LAVENDER" AT THE GRAND OPERA

HOUSE.
"Sweet Lavender," which had a long rom at the Lyceum Theatre last season, began an engagement Lyceum Theatre last season, began an engagement of a week at the Grand Opera House last evening. The andience was large and especially applauded the efforts of A. P. Burbank as Dick Phenyl, and Miss Ethelyn Friend as Lavender. The other members of the cast were George Eachus, R. F. Cotton, Cyrll Scott, John Findlay, Foster Platt, John S. Haie, Miss Lillian Chantore, Miss Kate Lester and Miss Dollie Pike.

FISHING WITH SPOILED BATT!

The Ohio Democrats have such faith in Republican principles that they always nominate for Governor a man who made what little reputation he has in the Republican party. Hoadly and Bookwalter were Republicans, and so was Jim Campbell only a few years From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

SHOW YOUR COLORS, GENTLEMEN! From The Boston Advertiser.

Let the Massachusetts Republican platform be out-spoken, aggressive and straightforward.

"CHIVALRY" AND "DECENCY" NOT SYNONY. MOUS.

If the "chivairy" of the South forbids colored men to ride in the same car with white men, common honesty and decency should prohibit Southern railroads from taking colored men's money and selling them tickets for cars out of which they are to be ejected later on.

ITS GLORY SECURE From The Washington Post.

CHRONICLED AND GRITICISED BY MR. ED MUND YATES,

THE QUEEN'S MOVEMENTS - THE PRINCE'S HEALTH-THE FATE OF MONTE CARLO-THE

> COUNTESS-THE DUKE OF PORTLAND'S LUCK-AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE

BALTIMORE - PERSONAL, LIT-ERARY AND THEATRICAL.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR REMARRIES HIS

BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE, Copyright; 1889: By The New-York Tribune. London, Sept. 23 .- I hear that the Queen has de postpone her contemplated visit to Strath peffer till next year; so Her Majesty will remaid w

The Queen will probably go to Aix-les-Bainer

early in the spring. IMPROVED HEALTH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES. The health of the Prince of Wales has so far imi proved that the apprehensions felt by his relatives to the existence of a clot of blood, which caused as layed. Unless something unforescen occurs, Prince Albert Victor's Indian programme will be carried out, But the Prince of Wales has been warned of the prob able consequences of any undue exertion while in Scotland, and is advised to take as much rest as posi

PRINCE CHRISTIAN VICTOR OF SCHLESWIG-HOL

STEIN Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, who has been at Balmoral for a fortnight, has gone back to his regiment. He has had a good deal of shooting and deerstalking, of which he is very ford, as he is a good shot. He is one of the sturdlest and most athletic of the Royal family, being very strong and fond of all outdoor amusements. He is, moreover, a very good

sible during his coming visit to Greece.

fellow, and very popular in his regiment.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF MONTE CARLO NOW! The death of the reigning blind Prince of Monaco is causing great anxiety respecting the future of Monte Carlo, where extensive buildings are in progress. The Casino is being considerably enlarged, the cafe opposite the Hotel de Paris is to be thrown back to the pre-out site of the newspaper klosk, and other extensive alterations are in contemplation which will surprise future visitors to this fever-stricken spot, provided the tables are allowed to play their games as heretofore by the present successor to the titles and throne of the Grimaldi principality,

THE COUNT REMARRIES THE COUNTESS.

The remarriage of Count Hatzieldt to his divorced wife, which was celebrated at his mansion near Wies barlen, was one o. the most important social events of last week. Although the divorce was duly pronounced, the Count has been for many years on friendly terms with the lady in question, and she brought up their children at one of his country seats, The Queen has taken a prominent part in the ne-gotiations which led this "amoris redintegratio," and her efforts have been actively seconded by several other Royal personages. It is, however, understood that Countess Hatzfeidt will not come to Carlton House Terrace, but that she will dispense the hospitalities of the German Embassy in Paris, to which her hus band will shortly be transferred.

LUCKY DONOVAN, LUCKIER DUKE.

The wonderful luck of the Duke of Portland has apparently not been exhausted, for Donovan's victors in the Lancashire Plate on Saturday brings the total of the Duke's winnings since the beginning of the last season up to within a fraction of 100,000 pounds, out of which sum Donovan has contributed nearly one-half. Donovan's has been a striking career, quite putting into the shade that of Ayrshire, who wou about 38,000 pounds in the course of his three seasons, whereas Donovan, who apparently still has a lon and prosperous future before him, has already placed about 55,000 pounds to his owner's credit. He won eleven races out of thirteen as a two-year-old, and this season, save for his "fluky" defeat in the Thousand Guineas," he has carried all before him; winning the Prince of Wales's Stakes of 11,000 pounds at Leicester, the Newmarket Stakes, the Derby, the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot, the Doncaster Sta Leger, and now the Lancashire Plate, and winning them all easily, too. His last achievement was probably his best, for Chitabob was so lame that he could hardly hobble to Doncaster station the week before. He came round with surprising rapidity and was well suited by seven furlongs at Manchesten

NEW CANALS IN GERMANY.

The German Government is quietly but actively pushing on a very important piece of strategical work; This is a canal between the Rhine and the Meuse, which will very greatly reduce the distance between Antwerp and Ruhrort, so that it will be of a consider able commercial value. There is to be another short was pleased and applicated freely. To amuse full canal between Ruhrort and Venloo, and the present houses is the measure of the compiler's ambition. widened and deepened, so that in a short time the Rhine and the Schelde will be in very close communi-

cation. THE SUCCESS OF THE BALTIMORE. The Americans appear to have scored a real suc

eess with their new cruiser, the Baltimore, which must be the more gratifying to them as, though our Mr. White designed the ship, both it and the engines are ef home manufacture. The contract stipulated for 9,000 horse-power and a speed of nineteen knots. I know some English cruisers very well which were bufft under similar conditions. The Baltimore reached 10,200 horse-power, and achieved a speed, on measured mile, of 20.2 knots. This, I should think but little of; but I hear that two days afterward she ran out a hundred miles to sea and back again at full power, and did the double journey at a mean speed of 18.7 knots. If these figures may be relied upon, the Baltimore is a grand success. Our cruisers of 9,000 horse-power, and nominally of 19 knots, could only manage to make 15 knots on a straight course of 19d miles the other day. To be sure, the Baltimore is of 4,500 tons, against the 2,800 tons' displacement of our M Class.

FAILURE OF THE VICTORIA'S GUNS. The utter collapse of both the 111-ton guns of the Victoria, while being proved, is a very serious mat-

ter indeed, and approaches the dimensions of a public calamity. Both guns failed in chase, or, as a sports man would call it, barrel, which is about thirty-eight feet long, the total length of the gun being forty-three feet eight inches. Mr. Elswick is responsible for their manufacture, defects in which are said to have led to this unhappy state of things, and they cost over 19,000 pounds apiece. The carriage mountings and the machinery necessary to work them will reach the respectable figure of 30,000 pounds, in addition to rojectiles of the weight of 1,800 pounds. These huge guns are a mistake, and the Navy owes any hing but a debt of gratifude to the Ordnance Department for having insisted on their adoption, because, forsooth, the Italians had been unwise enough EDISON FIGHTING SHY OF VISITORS.

Mr. Edison sails for America on Saturday. He had

ssitively forbidden his energetic collaborateur at Little Menlo to invite anybody, however distinguished. to meet him, and he has sternly interdicted anything like a reception. An effort is being made to induce him to meet a select party of fifty at the Mansion

LORD LYTTON'S NEW STORY It is many years ago since the present Lord Lys

ton wrote a pruse story and curiosity will templ many to look at "The Ring of Amasis," the opening chapters of which are to appear in the October num-"The Eoglish Hinstrated Magazine," conception is not a new one, but it has been there oughly recast, and the author has made substantially a new story of it. For the same number, Mr. Swinburne has written a poem on "The South Coast." THE KENDALS IN AMERICA. A remark of mine to the effect that the theatrical

access of the Kendals on an American tour would probably have been greater had they paid an earlier visit to the States is commented upon in a cable-gram comically headed, "The Kendals Not Too Old," dispatched by its London correspondent to "The Boston Herald." My opinion, of course, stands only for what it is worth. This American journalist, however, not merely upbraids me for hinting as a heresy, but drags in the of an English journalist, informing his such a heresy, name readers that Mrs. Kendal and Mr. Yates are cousins. and that through Mrs. Kendal Mr. Yates has experienced certain important benefits, which he has acknowledged by certain grainitous flings at his benefactress and relative. I am assured by Mr. with whom I have been intimately acquainted for more than half a century, that the only thing certain about this extraordinary statement is that it is an entire and impudent fabrication.

SOME IDEAS OF M. ZOLA'S.

M. Emile Zola has been opening his heart about the English translations of his books and the prosecution of their publisher. He says that Frenchmen car Every little about what foreigners think of them and